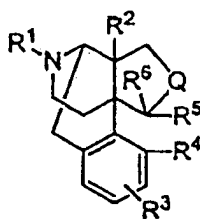


### In the Claims

1.-10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently Amended) A method of treating nausea and vomiting caused by a  $\mu$ -opioid receptor agonist compound comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an  $\delta$ -opioid receptor antagonist agent comprising a morphinan derivative represented by general formula (I):

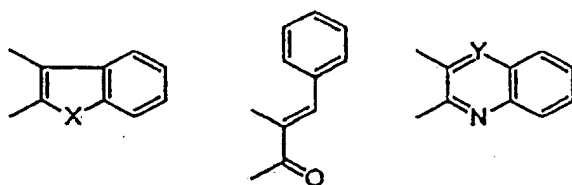


( I )

or a pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof as an active ingredient,

where R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenylalkyl group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, a furanylalkyl group (where the alkyl moiety has 1 to 5 carbon atoms), or a thiophenylalkyl group (where the alkyl moiety has 1 to 5 carbon atoms); R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> are mutually independent and represent a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyloxy group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms, an aralkyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an alkanoyloxy group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenoyloxy group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylalkanoyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, or an alkyloxyalkoxy group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms; R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> together form an -O-, -S-, or -CH<sub>2</sub>- bond, or are mutually independent and R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an alkanoyloxy group

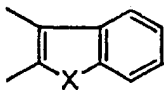
having 2 to 6 carbon atoms and  $R^5$  represents a hydrogen atom;  $R^6$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a COOH-group, or an alkoxycarbonyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms; and -Q- moiety represents a group as follows:



(where these structures may have one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, an iodine atom, a nitro group, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, an oxo group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, a phenyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an isothiocyanato group,  $SR^8$ ,  $SOR^8$ ,  $SOOR^8$ ,  $(CH_2)_rOR^8$ ,  $(CH_2)_rCOOR^8$ ,  $SOONR^9R^{10}$ ,  $CONR^9R^{10}$ ,  $(CH_2)_rNR^9R^{10}$ , and  $(CH_2)_rN(R^9)COR^{10}$  (where  $r$  is an integer from 0 to 5,  $R^8$  represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms,  $R^9$  and  $R^{10}$  are mutually independent and represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cycloalkylalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms), and where  $X$  represents an oxygen atom, sulfur atom, a  $CH=CH$ , or  $NR^7$  group (where  $R^7$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms, an arylcarbonyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an alkylsulfonyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an arylsulfonyl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aralkylsulfonyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 2 to 6 carbon

atoms); and Y represents a nitrogen atom or a CH group to a mammal.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the -Q-moiety in general formula (I) represents a group:



(where X is as defined above and the group may have the substituents above).

13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> in general formula (I) together form an -O- bond.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 11, wherein the  $\mu$ -opioid receptor agonist compound is morphine.

17.-22. (Cancelled)